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Too Late.

If this love that is gilding life's summer
 Had come in life's spring,
How my soul would have met the new comer,
 With garment and ring,
With sacrifice offered in gladness,
 With hope for the beautiful years—
Alas! from the depth of my sadness
 I greet it with tears.

Too late do we stand at the altar!
 Too late you rejoice!
Too late do you tremble and falter
 At the sound of my voice!
The hand that you hold has grown thinner,
 The heart has known anguish and fears.
I am yours, O victorious winner!
 I salute you with tears!
You say that love's golden September
 Is faithful and strong,
You marvel that I should remember
 Love's May-time of wrong!
The sorrow for you is all over,
 My heart is prophetic in fears,
And so, for your kiss as my lover,
 I offer my tears!

What! give to the cheek in its whiteness,
 It's so lost to its bloom?
What! turn from the eyes in their brightness,
 And worship their gloom?
The rose in its freshness and beauty,
 You once shed in your earlier years.
Will you cherish it, faded, from duty?
 I answer with tears.

OUT OF WORK.

"It's no use, Maria, I have tried everywhere."

"But you are not going to give it up, Peter?"

"Give up! How can I help it? Within four days I have been to every book bindery in the city, and not a bit of work can I get."

"But have you tried anything else?"

"What else can I try?"

"Why, anything that you can do."

"Yes, I've tried other things. I have been to more than a dozen of my friends, and offered to help them if they would hire me."

"And what did you mean to do for them?"

"I offered either to post their accounts, make out bills, or attend to the counter."

Mrs. Stanwood smiled as her husband thus spoke.

"What makes you smile?" he asked.

"To think that you should have imagined that you would find work in such a place. But how is Mark Leeds?"

"He is worse off than I am."

"How so?"

"He has nothing in his house to eat."

A shudder crept over his wife's frame now.

"Why do you tremble, wife?"

"Because when we shall have eaten our breakfast to-morrow morning, we shall have nothing."

"What?" cried Peter Stanwood, half starting from his chair. "Do you mean that?"

"I do."

"But our flour?"

"All gone. I baked the last this afternoon."

"But we have pork?"

"You ate the last this noon."

"Then we must starve!" groaned the stricken man, starting across the room.

Peter Stanwood was a book binder by trade, and had now been out of employment about a month. He was one of those who generally calculated to keep about square with the world, and who consider themselves particularly fortunate if they keep out of debt. He was now thirty years of age, and had three children to provide for, besides himself and wife, and this together with house rent, was a heavy draught upon his purse, even when work was plenty, but now—there was nothing.

"Maria," said he, stopping and gazing his wife in the face, "we must starve. I have not a single penny in the world."

"But do not despair Peter. Try again to-morrow for work. You may find something to do. Anything that is honest is honorable. Should you make but a shilling a day, we should not starve."

"But our house rent?"

"Trust to me for that. The landlord shall not turn us out. If you will engage to find something to do, I will see that we have house room."

"I'll make one more trial," muttered Peter, despairingly.

"But you must go prepared to do anything."

"Anything reasonable, Maria."

"What do you call reasonable?"

"Why—anything decent."

She felt inclined to smile, but the matter was too serious for that, and a cloud passed over her face. She knew her husband's disposition, and she felt sure he would find no work. She knew that he would look for some kind of work, which would not lower him in the social scale, as he had once or twice expressed it. However, she knew it would be of no use to say anything to him now, and so she let the matter pass.

On the following morning, the last bit of food in the house was put on the table. Stanwood could hardly realize that he was penniless and without food. For years he had been gay, thoughtless, and fortunate, making the most of the present, forgetting the past, and letting the future take care of itself. Yet the truth was naked and clear; and when he left the house, he said, "something must be done."

No sooner had her husband gone, than Mrs. Stanwood put on her bonnet and shawl. Her oldest child was a girl eleven years old, and her youngest four. She asked her next door neighbor if she would take care of her children until noon. These children were known to be good and quiet, and they were taken cheerfully. Then Mrs. Stanwood locked up her house and went away. She returned at noon bringing some dinner for her children, and then she went away again. She came home in the evening before her husband, carrying a heavy basket upon her arm.

"Well, Peter," she asked, after her husband had entered and sat down, "what luck?"

"Nothing! nothing!" he groaned. "I made out to get a dinner with an old chum, but could not find work."

"And where have you looked to-day?"

"O—everywhere. I've been to a hundred places, but it's the same story in every place.—It's nothing but one eternal no—no—no! I'm sick and tired of it."

"What have you offered to do?"

"Why, I even went so far as to tend a liquor store down town."

The wife smiled.

"Now what shall we do?" uttered Peter spasmodically.

"Why, we will eat our supper first, and talk the matter over."

"Supper! Have you got any?"

"Yes—plenty of it."

"But you told me you had none."

"Neither had we this morning, but I've been after work to day, and found some."

"You been after work?" uttered the husband in surprise.

"Yes."

"But how—where—what?"

"Why, first I went to Mrs. Snow's. I knew her girl was sick and I hoped she might have work to be done. I went to her and told her my story, and she set me at work at once doing her washing. She gave me food to bring home to my children, and paid me three shillings when I got through."

"What—you been washing for our butcher's wife?" said Peter, looking very much surprised.

"Of course I have, and have thereby earned enough to keep us in food through to-morrow, at any rate; so to-morrow you may come home to dinner."

"But how about the rent?"

"O, I have seen Mr. Simpson, told him just how we were situated, and offered him my watch as a pledge for the payment of our rent within two months, with the interest on arrearages up to that date. I told him I did the business because you were away hunting up work."

"So he's got your gold watch?"

"No—he wouldn't take it. He said if I would become responsible for the rent, he would let it rest."

"Then we've got a roof to cover us, and food for to morrow. But what next? What a curse these hard times are!"

"Don't despair, Peter, for we shall not starve. I've got work enough engaged to keep us alive."

"Ah—what is that?"

"Why, Mr. Snow has engaged me to carry small packages, baskets, bundles, and so forth, to his rich customers. He has had to give up one of his horses."

"What do you mean, Maria?"

"Just what I say. When Mr. Snow came home to dinner, I was there, and asked him if he ever had light articles which he wished to send around to his customers. Never mind that he said. He did happen to want just such work done, though he had meant to call upon the idlers that lounge about the market. He promised to give me all the work he could, and I'm to be there in good season in the morning."

"Well this is a pretty go. My wife turned butcher's boy! You will not do any such thing."

"And why not?"

"Because—because—"

"Say because it will lower me in the social scale."

"Well, so it will."

"Then it is more honorable to lie still and starve, and see one's children starve, too, than to earn honest bread by honest work. I tell you, Peter, if you cannot find work, I must. We should have been without bread to-night, had I not found work to-day. You know that all kinds of light, agreeable business are seized upon by those who have particular friends, and engaged in them. At such a time as this, it is not for us to consider what kind of work we will do, so long as it is honest. Oh, give me the liberty of living upon my own deserts, and the independence to be governed by my own convictions of right."

"But my wife, only think—you carrying out butcher's stuff. Why, I would sooner go do it myself."

"If you will go," said the wife with a smile, "I will stay at home and take care of the children."

It was hard for Peter Stanwood, but the more he thought upon the matter, the more he saw the justice and right of the path into which his wife had thus led him. Before he went to bed he promised that he would go to the butcher's in the morning.

And Peter Stanwood went upon his new business. Mr. Snow greeted him warmly, praised his faithful wife, and then sent him off with two baskets, one to a Mrs. Smith's and the other to a Mrs. Dixall's. And the new carrier worked all day, and when it came night he had earned ninety-seven cents. It had been a day of trials, but no one sneered at him, and all his acquaintances whom he met greeted him the same as usual. He was far happier now than he was when he went home the night before, for now he was independent.

On the next day he earned over a dollar; and thus he continued to work for a week, at the end of which he had five dollars and seventy-five cents in his pocket, besides having paid for all the food for his family, save some few pieces of meat Snow had given them. Saturday evening he met Mark Leeds, another binder, who had been discharged with himself. Leeds looked careworn and rusty.

"How goes it?" asked Peter.

"Don't ask me," groaned Mark. "My family are half starved."

"But can't you find anything to do?"

"Nothing."

"Have you tried?"

"Everywhere; but it's no use. I have pawned all my clothes save those I have on. I've been to the bindery to-day, and what do you suppose he offered me?"

"What was it?"

"Why, he offered to let me do his hand-carting! He has just turned off his nigger for drunkenness, and offered me the place! The old curmudgeon! I had a great mind to pitch *him* into the hand cart, and run him to the—"

"Well," said Peter, "if I had been in your place I should have taken up with the offer."

Mark mentioned the name of the same individual again.

"Why," resumed Peter, "I have been doing the work of a butcher's boy for a whole week.

Mark was incredulous, but his companion convinced him, and then they separated, one going home happy and contented, and the other going away from home to find some sort of excitement in which to drown his misery.

One day Peter had a basket of provisions to carry to Mr. W——, his former employer. He took the load upon his arm, and just as he was entering the yard of the customer, he met Mr. W. coming out.

"Ah, Stanwood, is this you?" asked his old employer, kindly.

"Yes sir."

"What are you up to now?"

"I'm a butcher's boy, sir."

"A what?"

"You see I've brought provisions for you, sir. I'm a regular butcher's boy."

"And how long have you been at work thus?"

"This is the tenth day."

"But don't it come hard?"

"Nothing comes hard as long as it is honest, and will furnish my family with bread."

"And how much can you make a day at this?"

"Sometimes over a dollar, and sometimes not over fifty cents."

"Well, look here, Stanwood, there have been no less than a dozen of my old hands hanging around my counting room for a fortnight, whining for work. They are stout, able men, and yet they lie still because I have no work for them. Last Saturday I took pity on Leeds, and offered him the job of doing my hand-carting. I told him that I would give him a dollar and a quarter a day; but he turned up his nose, and asked me not to insult him! And yet he owned that his family were suffering. But do you come to my place to-morrow morning, and you shall have something to do, if it is only to hold your bench. I honor you for your manly independence."

Peter grasped the old man's hand with a joyous, grateful grip, and blessed him fervently.

That night he gave Mr. Snow notice he must quit, and on the following morning he went to the bindery. For two days he had little to do, but on the third day a heavy job came in, and Peter Stanwood had steady work. He was happy—more happy than ever, for he had learned two things; first, what a noble wife he had; and second—how much resource for good he held within his own energies.

Our simple picture has two points to its moral. One is—no man can be lowered by any kind of honest labor. The second—while you are enjoying the fruits of the present, forget not to provide for the future; for no man is so secure but that the day may come when he will want the squanderings of the past.

Maxims of Cardinal De Betz.

Some of the most celebrated aphorisms ever given to the world are those of Cardinal De Betz. As a writer, the fame of De Betz rests upon the "Memoirs," a "most striking and brilliant work." But his maxims have their value, as the reflections which a great and able man formed from long experience and practice in great business. This was Lord Chesterfield's opinion, and he adds, "They are true conclusions, drawn from facts, not from speculation." We subjoin a few of them:

Weak men never yield at the proper time.

There are no small steps in great affairs.

I am persuaded that greater qualities are required to form a good party leader than to form an emperor of the universe; and that in the order of the qualities which composes him, resolution should walk hand in hand with judgment—I mean heroic judgment, the principal use of which is to distinguish the extraordinary from the impossible.

Upon men of small understanding nothing makes so deep an impression as what they do not understand.

When fear rises to a certain height it produces the same effects as temerity. Fear never applies the proper remedy.

We should never play with favor; we cannot too closely embrace it when it is real, nor fly too far from it when it is false.

A man who distrusts himself never truly confides in any one.

Men never believe others can do what they cannot do themselves.

The effects of weakness are inconceivable, and I maintain that they are far vaster than those of the most violent passions.

I have remarked that ill-founded enmities are ever the most obstinate. The reason of this is clear. As offenses of that kind exist only in the imagination, they never fail to grow and swell in that receptacle, too fruitful in evil fancies.

To common-place people the extraordinary appears possible only after it has been executed.

A Grand Cathedral.

A correspondent, writing from the City of Mexico, says: "I cannot pretend to give a description of the Cathedral. I never saw so much gold and silver used as ornaments in the interior of a building in my life—solid silver columns, ten or twelve feet high, supporting golden candle-sticks, surround every altar; bronze railings protect the precious decorations from the cupidity of the devout worshippers. In every recess was an altar, at some of which, during my visit, ladies, gorgeously attired, were kneeling on the bare floor beside the filthy Indian saying mass, and each alike dropped their fee—much or little as the case might be—into the golden box which the priest held out. Paintings on the walls, gold trappings around the sacred alcoves, and burnished gold and silver in great masses behind the principal altar make the interior one scene of splendor."

"Grange" is a French word, and means a barn.

THE GREAT COLORADO DESERT.

How it May be Reclaimed or Converted into a Great Chain of Lakes.

Senator Jones of Nevada has received full reports of the results of a scientific exploration made at the expense of himself and a private citizen of California last summer for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of reclaiming or submerging the Great Colorado Desert by turning into it the water of the Colorado or the Gulf of California. The report of Mr. J. E. James, the engineer of the expedition, and elaborate commentary upon it by Mr. R. E. Stretch, an eminent civil engineer of San Francisco, furnish the following very interesting information, much of which is entirely new:

The exploration shows that the greatest portion of the Colorado Desert and the Mojave Valley and Death Valley, which lie north of it, are from forty to one hundred feet below the level of the sea, and that this great desert, stretching from Lower California to Inyo county, in the State of California, and from the base of the Coast Range Mountains to the Colorado river, comprising an area about 300 miles long by 150 wide, may be converted into a chain of lakes or irrigated by the method above mentioned; and also that a large portion of this "desert" really consists of extremely fertile soil, being a deep alluvium susceptible of the highest cultivation. It is further shown that the prevalence of what are known as "sand-storms," and hot desiccating winds and the deficient rain fall—the evils suffered by the surrounding country and as far north as the Tulare Valley of California—are directly traceable to the existence of this desert from which, as from a great furnace, there constantly rises in the summer time a vast column of heated air without appreciable humidity.

Thus the moisture of the rain-bearing clouds, which are blown northwesterly during the summer months from the Gulf of California, is dissipated as soon as they reach the borders of this superheated region, and prevented from reaching the dry but fertile plains of California beyond. The shells found on the surface of this desert prove that it has been at one time the bed of a sea, and at a subsequent period the bed of a fresh water lake. The shore lines of both sea and lake can still be seen and recognized in many places; and Mr. Stretch expresses the opinion that the Aztec civilization of the adjacent region in Arizona (of which there are so many traces) came to an end in consequence of the climatic changes caused by the evaporation of these lakes in Southern California, after the Colorado river had cut down its bed in the Great Canyon, so deep that its course was diverted at Colville to a southerly direction.

The question is suggested whether these desert lands cannot be reclaimed by irrigation, and thus saved, instead of being totally submerged, as it is considered certain that covering them with vegetation would tend to prevent the evaporation of moisture and at the same time act as a precipitant for whatever moisture the atmosphere may carry; or whether both plans might not be combined.

Senator Jones expresses the opinion that, although either course would involve large expenditures of money, the matter is of such public interest as to be worthy of investigation by the Government, which alone has the necessary resources and appliances at command for a thorough examination of the subject. If by such an examination the feasibility of the work should be demonstrated, private capital might be found to undertake it. He therefore proposes to bring the matter to the attention of Congress, with the view to having a survey made by the Government.

The Funerals of To-Day.

Modest funerals at modest prices are not the rule in New York, a local paper says. A prominent undertaker says that every funeral he has had charge of in the last few months has cost at least $475. That sum represents only the amount paid to himself. Metallic caskets only are used in fashionable funerals, except for very old people, who are content with wooden coffins covered with cloth, costing $90. The caskets range from $90 to $350. The last are marvels of luxury and are furnished with all the modern conveniences. In a funeral, then, where sorrow can be indulged in to the wildest excess, the casket will cost $350; the hearse, $12; eight carriages at $7.50 each, $60; porters, $6; gloves for the pall-bearers, porters, undertaker, and clergyman, $30; undertaker's attention, $10; and the opening of the grave, $7, which makes up the total $475 that the undertaker receives. If the funeral takes place at a church, the sexton receives $10; there is $1 extra on each of the carriages. The choir in most churches is paid. In Catholic churches the organ, choir, and draping of the church completely in black will be furnished for $160. These expenses added, which are by no means unusual, bring the cost up to $635, and by no means includes a number of important items which go to make up a fashionable funeral. Not the least of these is the flowers. They are furnished as certainly as the coffin, forming a very important part of what one might call the trousseau of death. These are, to be sure, not all furnished by the family of the dead, but they are in part. A moderate basket of flowers, such as are used on these occasions, costs $20, out of season; and one basket of flowers is scarcely perceived in the floral luxuriance which usually is seen.

"If a naughty girl should hurt you, like a good girl you would forgive her, wouldn't you?" "Yes, marm," she replied, "if I couldn't catch her."

That man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition.

INSANE ASYLUM ATROCITIES.

Inhuman Treatment of Pauper Lunatics in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* publishes a lengthy and interesting description of the treatment of the insane poor in certain county almshouses in Pennsylvania. The *Bulletin* states that terrible abuses have grown up in this connection which only need exposure to bring about a speedy reform, and announces its intention of publishing all the facts that can be obtained concerning these abuses. A visit to one county poorhouse betrayed a terrible condition of affairs in the Insane Department.

All sanitary measures were neglected, and a sickening odor prevailed in the department named. The insane paupers were confined in wooden cages, having only a small opening protected by iron bars, to admit air and light. The interior of the cages were covered with piles of dirty straw and filth, and the atmosphere was indescribable. In cage No. 1 was an agricultural laborer, clad in rags. He was quiet and civil, his derangement not being of a violent character.

He had been shut up in that filthy box for eighteen months, simply because they had no other place to put him in. In the other cages the scenes presented were even more inhuman and revolting. The unfortunate inmates were nearly naked, two of them wholly so. They crouched among the straw and litter in their dens, some asleep or in a stupor, and all suffering greatly from the wanton neglect of their keepers. Some could not rise from weakness, their limbs having been so long in a crouching attitude that they could not move them.

A still more shocking sight, however, was revealed on proceeding to the basement of the hospital. There, in a similar cage, lying on a heap of loose straw, was a young woman twenty years of age. She is dumb, distorted, and idiotic. For eighteen years she has been confined in the poorhouse, and six years she has been confined in the cage, her only clothing a piece of coarse bed-ticking.

She is so weak from lying that she can neither move her limbs, rise nor walk. The almshouse in which these terrible sufferings were witnessed is ten miles from Easton, Penn.

The *Bulletin*, in concluding the exposure, calls upon the State to see to it that the Board of Public Charities does its duty in wiping off this deep stain on civilization and humanity.

How a Hundred Lives were Saved.

The explosion at the west shaft of the Hoosac tunnel was accompanied by a thrilling incident. John Greene, a blaster, left the office where Donnelly was engaged in charging the cartridges, not a minute before the explosion, with twenty-seven pounds of nitro-glycerine in a can, ready for charging the holes below. He had reached the cage, some fifty feet from the office, at the time of the explosion, and he realized that if he remained where he was, and a second explosion occurred, all the buildings would be demolished by the consequent explosion of the nitro-glycerine. Some told him to throw the can down the shaft; others shouted, "Drop it and run!" but he did neither. Dashing through the back door of the cage, he rushed to an old building some distance from the machine shop, where he put down the can, and then returned to see what had become of his comrade Donnelly. He had just reached the machine shop door, about 100 feet from the office, when the second explosion took place, but—thanks to his forethought—without exploding the glycerine. Greene was within a few feet of James Mullany when the piece of wood struck him with fatal effect, but he (Greene) escaped uninjured. By his remarkable presence of mind, Greene saved the lives of perhaps a hundred persons.

The concussion wrenched doors from their hangings inside the dwellings near the office, both the doors and windows from the machine shop across the way, and tore the whole side of the compressor building and boiler-house, strowing the fragments for a long distance in every direction. Mullany, the blacksmith who was killed, was one of the best men on the work, and had been employed there for ten years. He was a sober, industrious man, much beloved by all who knew him.

New York City.

A correspondent writes: New York City is the entire area of an island ten miles long and averaging one and a half in width. This island contains twenty-two square miles, or 14,000 acres. Building lots are laid 25x100 feet, and this is the full measurement of a lot, sixteen of which are contained in an acre. The number of building lots, after deducting the parks, is 140,000, and more than one-half is covered with buildings. The population is about 1,000,000. At the close of the Revolution it was 10,000, and in fifty years it has increased 800,000. Central Park contains eight hundred and fifty acres, and cost $10,000,000. It is open to all, but is seldom visited by any except the rich or their servants. The tax is an unjust one, as it favors a small class of our population at the expense of a vast number who reap no benefit from it. During the year seven hundred and forty fires have occurred, with loss estimated at more than $4,000,000. There are three hundred public schools under charge of the Board of Education, with an average attendance of 105,000 scholars. The cost of these schools is $3,000,000 a year. There are, it is supposed, one hundred establishments in the city where stolen goods are received, and there are two thousand professional thieves besides those in office.

Lazy husbands are known out West as stove watchers.

The Late Charles Sumner.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1811, received his early education at Boston Latin School, and graduated from Harvard College in 1830. After a year of private study, he entered the law school at Cambridge, where he formed an intimate friendship with his teacher, Judge Story. He was admitted to the bar in 1834. He was appointed reporter of the Circuit Court of the United States, and in that capacity published three volumes known as "Sumner's Reports," and at the same time edited a law journal, entitled the "American Jurist." During the absence of Judge Story he acted as lecturer to the students, and, not unfrequently, had entire charge of the law school. In 1837 he visited Europe, remaining there three years. On his return to Boston he resumed practice, and in 1844–6, published an elaborate edition, with annotations, of 'Vesey's Reports," in 20 vols. Although he had always been a Whig, he took no active part in politics until 1845, when, on July 4th, he pronounced an oration before the municipal authorities of Boston, deprecating a war with Mexico, insisting that peaceful arbitration should be substituted for the ordeal by battle in public, as it already was in private affairs.

About this time he came out as a strong advocate of anti-slavery, and eventually separated from the Whig party to join with the Free Soilers, to whose candidates, Van Buren and Adams, he lent support in the Presidential contest of 1848. After the withdrawal of Daniel Webster from the Senate of the United States by his entrance into the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, in 1850, Mr. Sumner was elected to fill the vacancy by a coalition of Free Soilers and Democrats in the Massachusetts Legislature. Once in the Senate, he immediately took up arms against slavery, his first important speech being in opposition to the Fugitive Slave act. This course exasperated Preston S. Brooks, who assaulted him dangerously, May 22, 1856. After his entire recovery, in 1859, Mr. Sumner's first important speech was a denunciation of the influence of slavery on character, society and civilization, which was subsequently printed under the title of "The Barbarism of Slavery." He was an active supporter of Lincoln and Hamlin, in the Presidential contest of 1860. Up to the time of his death he continued to hold his position in the United States Senate. At the close of the war he made his famous motion that the names of Federal victories should not be enrolled upon the national standard. The vote of censure of the Massachusetts Legislature which this action brought out, was rescinded just before his death. Mr. Sumner had been an invalid for some years, and had, in vain, sought relief from his sufferings.

A Battle of Rattlesnakes.

The formation of rattles upon the tail of a rattlesnake is a curious phenomenon. The notion that one is developed every year is incorrect. Young ones have been known to have six or more; sometimes two of them appear in a single year. The skin of one that was six feet long, now in the museum of the Long Island historical society of Brooklyn, has thirteen rattles. DeKay cited, in 1842, the *Clarion* newspaper, published at Bolton, New York, which stated that two men killed, in three days, in the town of Bolton, at Lake George, one thousand one hundred and four rattlesnakes, some of which carried from fifteen to twenty rattles. They were killed for their oil. The same author states, on the authority of the *Columbian Magazine* for November, 1786, that a rattlesnake was killed having forty-four rattles, which seems an incredible number. The use of the rattles is a subject of discussion. They are evidently well developed—not rudimental merely—and the conclusion is irresistible that they are of service to the creature. We cannot suppose the organs which are constant in a class of animals could have originated, if entirely unserviceable and useless to it. Professor Aughey suggests that a whirring rattle is a call-note by the animal to its mate. That it was thus used on one occasion which he was eye-witness; or to paralyze its victim with fright, or to call assistance in danger. He says: "I once witnessed an attack by seven hogs on a rattlesnake. Immediately the snake rattled, and three others appeared; but the hogs were victorious."

Disgraceful Scenes in Dayton.

A letter from Dayton, Ohio, says: The crusaders marched this afternoon in three detachments of twenty each, and stormed thirteen saloons on Fifth and West Third streets. A large turbulent rabble followed them from place to place, and the turmoil at times was almost deafening. The voices of prayer and songs were frequently inaudible.

Ribald jests were bandied about by the outside mob with indecent loud talk, and rough, swearing crowds of beer drinkers pressed into and infested the saloons and drank as fast as they could, mocking the praying women with loud blasphemy and louder bacchanalian songs.

Even women joined in ribaldry, and at once place flung out bits of bologna and fragments of crackers among the crusading women, who meekly bore these galling insults, and persisted and prayed.

WOULD NOT GO.—A commodore being confined to his room by a severe fit of the gout, some sweeps were employed to sweep the chimneys of the house next door to him, and one of the boys by mistake came down in the commodore's apartment. The boy, confused at his mistake, seeing the commodore in bed, said, "Sir, my master will come for you presently." "Will he?" said the commodore, leaping out of bed, "I beg to be excused for staying here any longer, then," and immediately ran down the stairs.

Items of Interest.

"The rear admirables of the Navy" is good.

California produces lemons weighing 24 ounces apiece.

The population of France decreased one per cent. last year.

Defaulters are now more elegantly called "hypothecaries."

Love is an egotism of two. The first sigh of love is the last of wisdom.

The way they bunch up dresses in the back now-a-days is astonishing.

A Keokuk butcher gives away a chromo with every ten pounds of meat.

The wives of Brigham Young are the envy of their sex. They remain always Young.

The tariff on snuff is 50 cents a pound This makes it mighty expensive to sneeze.

By industry a good farmer in Europe can get $50 a year and a suit of clothes as wages.

A hungry panther recently tried to rob the U. S. mails between Dukesville and China, Tenn.

The Parisians are confident that the Column Vendome will be done in time for the next Commune.

The Ohio women have closed up [illegible] saloons thus far, leaving some villages without a drinking place.

A lad of fourteen is conducting a religious revival in Illinois, and is winning converts by the score.

It is said that the difference of two farthings a pound in the price of rice in India brings on a famine.

The New York *Chemist* says there is not a hair dye in the market which will not in time make the head bald.

An Indianapolis reporter aptly called the late unsuccessful printers' strike in that city a "typographical error."

Gold hunters are leaving Oregon in large numbers for the Alaska mines. The mines have not yet been practically explored.

A Montreal man said, "By the Lord Harry!" and a justice fined him $7 and costs. How could a Yankee ever put up a stove in that country?

Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz bugs, and all crawling pests.

"And did you hear him call her my dear, or anything like that?" asked the lawyer. "No, sir! of course not; why, she was his wife," answered the lady witness.

The Green Bay girls, having heard that certain young men would not marry a woman who could not do housework, can now be seen every morning sweeping off the doorsteps.

A Baltimore jury recently brought in a verdict for the respondent in the case of a will contested because it was written partly in ink and partly with a lead pencil and was not signed.

Merimee says, in one of his letters, "I don't like relations; you are obliged to be familiar with people you never saw, just because they happen to be sons of the same father as your own father."

At Chatham, England, there is a man who regularly refuses to have his children vaccinated, and will not pay the fines. The Anti-Vaccination Society support his wife and family while he is in prison.

"So you are taking lessons in drawing, Sallie?" "Yes, and the teacher says I am an apt pupil, as I draw more inferences, insinuations, admirers, and allowances than any girl in the academy."

Americans who pay nearly a million for an artillery regiment may well envy the fortune of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who hired all the soldiers he wanted from two African kings at $50 per thousand men.

The editor of a New York child's paper received a letter from a lady subscriber recently, in which was written: "Our Anna died last week, after reading the last number of your valuable paper."

A quarrelsome couple were discussing the subject of epitaphs and tombstones, and the husband said: "My dear, what kind of a stone do you suppose they will give me when I die?" "Brimstone, my love," was the affectionate reply.

Speaking of the half-naked statue of Washington, which cost $50,000, in the East Capitol Park, Grace Greenwood wittily says that his outstretched arm points reproachfully toward those glass cases in the Patent Office, where hang his much-desired habiliments.

A worthy Quaker thus wrote: "I expect to pass through this world but once. If, therefore, there be any kindness I can show, or any good thing I can do to my fellow human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer nor neglect it, for I will not pass this way again."

The King of Masindy, in Upper Egypt, having died, was lately buried, his wives being interred alive with him. A number of prisoners of war were taken to the immense grave, their limbs broken, and their mutilated bodies flung on the dead king and his wretched widows.

A Cruel Disappointment.

A story is told in Paris of a son of M. Bixio. This eminent man was for a short time incarcerated in the fortress of Vincennes, after the coup d'etat. His wife, accompanied by one of her sons, went to see him. They dined together in his chamber. The son was extremely sad and taciturn during the dinner, and at last attracted his father's attention.

"Why, my dear boy, what is the matter?"

"Nothing, father," replied the lad of eleven.

"Nonsense; I see something is the matter with you. Come, tell me what it is?"

The boy blubbered [illegible] so disappointed. [illegible] ing you in a dungeon, [illegible] well, and you ain't."

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the county are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent upon the subscription price, when paid in cash. Subscribers will be duly notified of the expiration of their term of subscription.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874.

SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

On Tuesday was decided (or was to have been) in the Massachusetts State Legislature, the question as to the successor of the late Charles Sumner, as United States Senator from that State. No ordinary man can creditably fill the dead Senator's shoes, yet there is no lack of aspirants to the high position—and it is a position to be coveted to represent the great State of Massachusetts on the floor of the United States Senate Chamber. The contest will be warm as the prize is a large one, and will probably rage several days. The most prominent candidates are Judge Hoar, Congressman Dawes, and Charles Francis Adams, the two former being the Republican Candidates and the latter the independent candidate. The Democracy of course have their candidate, and as they comprise one fourth of the Legislature and cannot possibly elect their man, they will probably throw their vote with the opposition candidate who comes the nearest to their political stripe. Of the three candidates mentioned, Adams would be most to the notion of the Democracy and may possibly receive their support. Judge Hoar will have the support of the better portion of the Republicans, and is undoubtedly the best fitted to be Sumner's successor. But the best men, even in the old Bay State, are not always elected. Dawes has made a good record in the House and has a good deal of experience as a Legislator, but intellectually he is inferior to both Hoar and Adams, and is said to be not wholly above reproach. In a purely intellectual point of view Adams would have few competitors, but neither superior intellect or vast learning make an acceptable or useful legislator unless backed up by good practical sense—common sense. One thing we do hope, that in making the choice the influence of Butlerism will not be felt.

THE matter of the appointment of McCormick, Speaker of the House of Representatives to the vacant Attorney Generalship of the Western District of Pennsylvania has created quite a stir in political circles. So much so that McCormick has declined the proffered position, and Senator Scott has recommended Mr Reed, of Pittsburg, for the appointment. Whether this appointment will suit all parties any better remains to be seen, though Mr Reed is highly spoken of by Pittsburg Journals.

THE dying request of Senator SUMNER that his Civil Rights bill be taken care of will doubtless be explicitly obeyed. The bill has been perfected by the Judiciary Committee, and ready to be reported, but is being held back until Senator Edmunds shall have recovered his health sufficiently to participate in the debate. Mr. EDMUNDS favors the passage of the bill, and being Chairman of the Committee, it is due to him as a matter of courtesy, that no action be taken during his absence.

— The New York *World* gives formal notice to all whom it may concern that the Democratic party, of which it is the principal organ, will hereafter have nothing whatever to do with Liberals or Protectionists. It proposes to make a square, old-fashioned Bourbon and free trade fight.

— Things have never been right about that New York Custom House since the *Tribune* ceased to control its appointments. How sad.

— The wholesale liquor trade of Cleveland has fallen off fifty per ct. under the influence of the crusaders.

THE DEATH OF ELDER KNAPP.

Rev. Jacob Knapp, one of the most celebrated revivalists in America, departed this life in this city Monday afternoon, the 2d inst. Mr. Knapp has been in feeble health for some months, and was aware that the summons from this world to the rewards of the next must soon come; hence, he had set all his worldly affairs in order, and waited with christian patience for the summons.

Elder Knapp was born in Otsego Co., New York, on the 7th of December, 1799. At the age of 17 he was impressed with the duty and necessity of every person leading a religious life, and soon united with the Baptist church, being baptised into its faith. Soon after this he felt it his duty to enter the ministry, and immediately set about preparing himself for this work. To do this, he attended for a time the academy at Gilbertsville, Otsego county, and completed his education in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute, where he graduated in 1825.

As a successful revivalist Elder Knapp was known from Maine to California. Scarce a city of any importance in the Union but has listened to his appeal in behalf of Christ, and his terrible invectives against, and denunciations of sin. Chicago, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Baltimore have alike been stirred up by his terrible denunciations of the sins that reigned in them.

In 1849 Elder Knapp came to this county and purchased a large farm near this city, where his family has ever since resided; much of his time, however, during these 25 years being devoted, as we have said, to conducting revival meetings in different States of the Union.

The Union Pacific Road is now in the hands of JAY GOULD—he owns 167,000 shares out of 300,000. He is putting the screw on to declare a dividend of four per cent., which he calculates will have the effect of sending the stock up in the market, and inducing outsiders to come in with their little "pots." When they have deposited their money, it will probably be to the interests of JAY GOULD to swindle them out of it in some form or other, and we shall see the Erie hocus-pocus renewed in the future history of Union Pacific. We have never yet personally met with the man who is willing to admit that JAY GOULD is a credit to a mercantile community, desirous of maintaining its honor at home and abroad—but it is evident that JAY GOULD must be a man of this stamp, or he would not be permitted to hold such a position as that in which we now find him. What a pity FISK was shot!

The fate of the late Senator Sumner's immediate family has been most tragic. He had three brothers. Of those four men, all may be said to have died violent deaths. Two were lost at sea, one (George) died in consequence of a beating he received, and the Senator's own death was probably hastened by the same cause. Of the Sisters but one survives—Mrs. Hastings, of California. Unless this lady has any children, there are, we think, no nephews or nieces of the Senator. From his wife, as is well known, he had been divorced, and children he had none. At the obsequies at Washington only Congressmen and their families were present. Alone! alone! !

Poor TWEED must still tarry on Blackwell Island, where his medical duties must occupy his attention instead of a life of luxurious ease in Ludlow street jail. His counsel had made the legal point, that in designating the place of confinement, Judge Davis had named the county jail, which was the one in Ludlow street, and when he was sent to the island instead, the commitment was thereby vitiated and irregular. Judge BRADY did not conceive the matter in that light and hence did not grant the application for relief, thereby sustaining the sentence of Judge DAVIS.

The fiercest political battle of modern times was between the friends and the foes of the Fugitive slave law. Two of the leading champions lay dead at the same time last week. When Millard Fillmore excited all the power of his Administration to settle the slavery question on the compromise measures of 1850, Charles Sumner struck the key note of the Anti Slavery campaign by declaring that "Freedom is national and Slavery sectional" and demanding the repeal of the odious Fugitive Slave law. On this issue he triumphed and Fillmore was driven into obscurity.

The Committee on Printing in the U. S. Senate, has been directed to investigate certain charges against the Government Printer, Mr. Clapp. If the grumbling parties can oust him, they may get the big job themselves. That accounts for much of the Clapp-trap. The Government now makes the profit which jobbers used to make and that don't suit the jobbers worth a cent.

The N. Y. *Tribune* does not derive much comfort from the New Hampshire election. It says that "it can hardly be made the occasion for much rejoicing, as the change from last year is not large enough to indicate any popular reaction."

Horace Greely's daughters will be comfortable. The executors of the estate have already put away $125,000 for their use.

Wendell Phillips has made only $100,000 by his lectures, about as cheap labour as a man could do. Yet brains tell against muscle.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—

Night Express	4:17 a m
Through Mail	3:45 p m
Local Freight	6:45 a m

TRAINS GOING SOUTH—

Night Express	7:10 p m
Through Mail	11:23 a m
Local Freight	2:10 p m

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

40 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

AT THE

Court House, in Smethport,

Friday Ev'ng, April 19, 1874,

will be given a

Dramatic Entertainment,

by the Members of the

SMETHPORT LYCEUM.

Admission - - 25 cts. Reserved Seats - - 35 cts.

HERE AND THERE.

— See advertisement in another column of "Building Lots for Sale."

— Charley Douglas, we understand, has purchased the grist mill of H. M. Bush.

— Our New York letter is necessarily omitted for a few weeks while our space is so limited.

— Mr. Thetge has bought a lot of Jud Eaton, and will erect a dwelling house thereon soon.

— E. V. Chadwick has purchased the stage route from this place to Larrabee's of A. J. Parker.

— A small quantity of maple sirup or sugar of good quality taken at this office on subscription—at market prices.

— Sixty thousand dollars in capital stock has been subscribed in Nunda for the formation of a construction company to complete the Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania Railroad.

— A petition is being circulated asking the Common Council to recede from their action in the matter of opening Water Street. We shall not at present undertake to discuss the matter, but advise those who are solicited to sign it to remember that legislative actions should be only for the greatest good to the greatest number.

— We learn from the Olean TIMES that a new steam mill in Corydon township, owned by S F. Johnson, of Oramel, of Allegany county, N. Y., was consumed by fire on Wednesday, the 11th inst. Loss estimated at $10,000. The mill with others had been insured the day previous to the fire, and was promptly paid.

FOUND.—In the Court-room, at the close of the entertainment Wednesday evening, a small morrocco portmonie, containing a candy heart, upon which is the tender inscription "My heart is yours," an equally gushing motto about love, a trunk key and a five-cent piece. The property evidently belongs to some young lady who can boast of possessing a great deal of love and but little money. She can have the property by coming and claiming it.

Coming—Wait for Them.

Those contemplating the purchase of spring goods had better wait until R. O. Smith returns from New York with a new stock. He will duly notify the citizens of McKean county through our columns, in season to make required purchases.

The Concert,

Of last Friday evening was without doubt one of the most successful entertainments that our citizens have been permitted to attend for months. We were much surprised at its excellence, for we were rather disposed to question the benefit of a short four-day Musical Convention, and to doubt Prof. Cole's ability in that short time to organize a successful Concert from the material at hand, but we were very agreeably disappointed, for the Concert was a complete success and proved Prof. Cole to be a rare teacher and able manager. The attendance was not apparently as large as at the school exhibitions the previous evenings, yet it was a very select and appreciative audience, and wo'd have been doubled were not the roads in such a fearful condition. All the singers deserve especial compliment, and we hope none will feel that we detract from them due credit if we make especial mention of the singing of Mr. Shippen Chadwick. A fine tenor voice is a rare gift, possessed by few, and in our opinion Mr. Chadwick is one of the favored few.

The Press a Vehicle.

The Press is truly a vehicle, for a newspaper is expected to carry everybody's load. This is to introduce a statement we wish to make. Our readers will remember that several weeks ago we published a card from Rev. A. Peckham in denunciation of one Rev. F. W. Cook, as a counterfeit minister of the U. B. Church, to which said Cook replied denying the charges, and leaving Rev. Peckham in a rather embarrassing position before the public. The Rev. P. naturally wished to set himself right, and permission was given him to insert in these columns a bare statement of facts from the Conference Records to prove his statements. We have secured the document signed by four responsible clergymen of said U. B. Church, but we must decline publishing it at present for want of room in our columns. It is comparatively a personal matter and we do not feel at liberty to fill up valuable space by its insertion at present. We will say that any one feeling interested in the matter can peruse the statement at their leisure. But owing to our present limited space we cannot devote much of it to personal charges or refutations, even, though we may offend occasionally.

Opening Water Street.

MR. EDITOR:—I will ask the liberty of occupying a short space in your valuable columns in suggesting a few facts for the consideration of my fellow tax-payers as well as the "city fathers" upon the propriety of opening Water Street. In the first place, is there any necessity for the imposition of that burden upon us this year? Certainly it will prove a most grievous burden if the cost of opening that street is added to the absolutely necessary expenses which should be incurred in putting the streets already opened in a respectable condition. The streets of this Borough are renowned for having more bottomless mud-holes (some of them a half square long) and miserable sluices (but few of which are located where they should be) than any place of its size yet discovered. Within a year a section of country has been added to the Borough which brings with it a most fearful expenditure in the repair of roads. Take for instance that piece of road lying between Marvin Creek bridge and Haskell's farm, also that from the Frank Richmond farm to the Grist Mill, and an expenditure will be required to put them in a reasonably good condition greater than has been expended upon all the roads in this Borough for two years past. The truth is we have more streets opened than we can properly care for—miles of them which are never worked. We have also a heavy expense upon us this year in the building of a new bridge across the race near Taylor's blacksmith shop, as well as an endless amount of side-walk to lay down. Then what is the necessity of opening Water street beyond its present limits? Some say they are as much entitled to the pasturage that street would give as are Messrs. Taylor, Backus and McCoy who now own land on each side of it, and they demand the opening of it because of the benefit thus to be derived. I would really like to know if the tax-payers of Smethport Borough desire to saddle upon themselves an expense of not less than $200 for the sake of securing $5 worth of pasturage? Others say that the McCoy hill and the hill at the west end of the Borough will be avoided by the opening of Water street. So far as the McCoy hill is concerned it will be avoided, but another equally as bad hill must be overcome, on the line of Water street back of the old house now occupied by Cowan, on the Backus property. So far as the hill at the west end of the Borough is concerned, it is true it would be avoided by the opening of Water street, but is the travel over that street sufficient to warrant the making of another by the side of it and thereby necessitate the keeping up of two streets when one answers every purpose required? It does seem to me that the first business of the Town Council should be to have streets already opened put in a reasonably passable condition, and open others only when the necessities of the case require. At present it does not seem to me those necessities exist.

TAX PAYER.

BRADFORD, PA., March 19, 1874.

FRIEND BARBOUR.—After having bid adieu to the editorial staff of ye MINER on Monday last and starting for this place, I realized the travelling as unpleasant because of rain and sleet, but at the same time realized that Enos Parsons drove a good team, told a good story, and in fact was as companionable a gentleman as one is apt to meet in a month's travel. Arriving at the Bradford House at a seasonable tea hour, was much pleased with appearances in general, and especially with mine host Lain, who evidently knows how to keep a hotel. I was surprised as well as pleased to notice in full length over the attractive bar, upon a dark back-ground, the words: "TEMPERANCE from 1873 to 1876 LOCAL OPTION." Who of the most sanguine ten years ago would have believed that over a public bar in McKean county such an inscription would to-day be found?

On Tuesday I was pleasurably entertained by Judge Ward and family, and with him visited the Foster oil wells. I, like other non-residents of Bradford, had heard the wells spoken of, but did not give credit until I had seen for myself. They are not, as many inhabitants of our county believe, a fruitless experiment, a failure, but a success, yielding oil wells—wells producing fifty barre's of the best oil per diem. I noticed two loaded cars ready for shipment and two others in readiness for filling; the oil being conveyed in iron pipes the distance of half a mile to the track.

I was surprised at the utilization of gas at the wells. No fuel is used in running the engine of twelve-horse power, but immense jets of gas opening in the fire-box gives them all the motive power needed, and probably then half the gas is not utilized. Engineer Lewis has ingeniously arranged a circle of gas jets which he has lighted day as well as night. He says "he likes to see it burn, and its cheaper than daylight." An equal amount of as good light for the space of twenty-four hours manufactured gas would cost several dollars. Mr. Lewis, a practical oil man, seems pleased to give all who wish to learn, the benefit of his knowledge and experience. McKean county, I believe, is soon to be considered by the world as situate in the oil regions of Pennsylvania.

On Tuesday evening I had the pleasure of attending the public readings before the Bradford Literary Society. There was in attendance Crooker's Cornet Band, which has improved much during the past year and is a credit to the town. The Glee Club was also present and contributed to the good music of the evening. On Wednesday I visited DeGolia where I was finely entertained by Major J. K. Haffey and Mr. Drake, and also well treated by the public generally. I visited Maj Haffey's novel though MODEL school, of which I shall speak in a supplement to this letter.

To-night I expect to attend the concert given under the auspices of the Cornet Band and Glee Club, which I shall report in future. To-morrow (D. V.) I continue my tour, to carry with me pleasant remembrances of Bradford and DeGolia and trust have formed acquaintances and initiated friendships that will be mutually pleasant to continue in future years.

S. W. S.

Olean Items.

The Union Free school closes its winter term on Friday, April 3d. There will be an exhibition at the Town Hall in the evening, the proceeds of which will be devoted to paying off the debt still remaining on the musical instrument of the school. The school has prospered finely under the efficient management of Prof. M. S. Cole. A determined effort was made by a few in opposition to reengaging Prof. Cole for the year to commence with next August. However their plans came to naught. Prof. Cole and the entire corps of teachers were reengaged for next year at the same figures and on the same terms as last year.

On Thursday of last week J. S. Story, a prominent business man of Cuba, N. Y., died in a dental chair in an office in that village, while chloroform was being administered for the purpose of extracting teeth. He appeared just coming out from the influence of the drug when he suddenly sank away and no effort which could be made seemed to have any effect upon him. The chloroform was administered by a physician. When will people, and even the medical profession, learn that this is a dangerous and deadly drug.

Dr. E. T. Nowell, our young and skillfull dentist, has purchased a fine nitrous oxide gas apparatus. The gas is purchased at the factory of Johnson & Bros. in New York, where it is manufactured and condensed to about one-hundredth its former volume into iron bottles and in this state sold, thus ensuring purity and consequent safety to those to whom it is administered. Surely a far pleasanter as well as safer aenesthetic than chloroform or ether, as it is said to be perfectly safe when pure.

OBITER DICTA.

Olean, March 23, 1874.

— The editor of the Olean TIMES has been "On the Wing," as far as from Olean to Emporium. We judge that he did not have a very good time in the latter place, or did not fall into very good company; for he says: "We think we were never in a place before where the women had such big feet or the men such dirty-shirt-fronts."

Of Port Alegany he speaks more favorably, as follows:

> This place has picked up considerably of late and is quite a business point. We counted over 20 business places, some very fine stores being among the number. Davis, Mc Dowell and Medbury have large and commodious dry goods stores, and each do a business of about $65,000 yearly, as we are informed. There are two good hardware stores, one hotel and another in process of erection. Levy, brother of our celebrated clothier in this village, has a clothing store on Main St. and is doing a good business. Within the circuit of four miles 16 saw mills are in operation, the hands from which furnish a large trade for the village. A large factory is also soon to be erected within a short distance from the village. Jewett and Keating, of Buffalo are to erect a large tannery here, and preparatory work on the same has already begun. They have also let the job for the erection of 12 dwelling houses. Work on the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek road is to be resumed, we understand, in the spring, and considerable grading has already been done in the vicinity of Port Allegany. The road, when completed, as it is sure to be, will open a vast tract of timber and coal lands, and furnish immense traffic for a railroad company. Port Allegany, as it will be situated at the junction of two roads, cannot fail, in the no distant future, of becoming a place of considerable size and importance. We found the people to be of an enterprising and go-a head class, of a social turn and gentlemanly in their deportment. While there we learned of the serious illness of Judge Arnold, a man of note in that section, who had heretofore been a leading business man and thoroughly identified with the best interests of Mc Kean county.

> The cheeky "cuss" of the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. is taking a trip to California for the benefit of his health. Perhaps he'll pick up a little decency, too.

The above elegant item we clip from the Ceres NEWS. The gentleman so politely referred to is Mr. H. L. Lyman, Treasurer and Gen'l Passenger Agent of the B. N. Y. & Phila. R. R. Whatever may be the cause of the Ceres editor's hard words, we can assure him that if he has any cause for them his is an exceptional case. In our business and social relations with Mr. Lyman we have found him a genial and accommodating gentleman, and possessing less of that quality vulgarly called "cheek" and more decency than the average—even of newspaper editors.

— The second exhibition given by our public school, on Wednesday evening, was largely attended, and had some of the speakers been more familiar with their parts we would pronounce it perfect. Nevertheless, the entertainment was very satisfactory, and otherwise we have no criticisms to offer. We understand that the two exhibitions (of Monday and Wednesday evenings) were under the direction and leadership of two of the larger scholars, and there was a pleasant rivalry as to which would excell the other. We were not appointed umpire, and therefore will not undertake to decide, as we do not hanker after the enmity either of Beta or Llewellyn.

— The Dramatic Entertainment to be given by the members of the Smethport Lyceum will occur on Friday evening, April 10th. Of it we shall speak next week.

— **Through tickets** for sale and baggage checked through to all principal points West, North-West, South and West. All letters answered promptly.

JACK FERGUSON, Agt.
Larrabee Depot, Mch., 1874.

MARRIED.

FIELDS—PATTERSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Duane Patterson, by G. M. Smith, J. P., Mr. JOSEPH FIELDS and Miss NANCY PATTERSON, both of Hamlin township; Sunday, the 22d inst.

DEHN—SCHIRMER.—At the residence of D. S. White, on the 16th inst., by D. S. White, J. P., Mr. JOHN DEHN and Mrs. MIAMNA SCHIRMER, all of Norwich township.

Subpœna in Divorce.

J. J. BARBER vs MARIA M. BARBER. } In Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, No. 16 December Term, 1872.

The Respondent in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of our said Court, at the Court House in Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be granted the libellant, agreeable to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, March 12, 1874. (tf1)

TO MONEY LENDERS!

Smethport School Bonds.

A First Class Investment.

To those having money to lend the subscriber desires to call attention to the Bonds recently issued by the Board of Directors of the Smethport School District. These bonds bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and are payable in ten years. The interest is payable on the first of January of each year. It is the intention of the Board to issue only $5,500, and as part of that amount has already been taken, those who would like to invest in these bonds should apply at the earliest opportunity. They are in denominations of $100 each and can be had of the subscriber at his place of business in Smethport Borough after this date.

I. S. GLEASON,
Sec'y Board of S. D.
Smethport, March 18, 1874.—tf]

GO TO

EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST of Venders of Merchandise, Keepers of Restaurants, Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys and their Classifications, of McKean County, for 1874

		CLASS.	RATES
Annin Township.			
A M Gillett		14	$7 00
Robinson & Alverd		14	7 00
F W Simpson		14	7 00
Bradford Borough.			
G A Crooker & Co		14	7 00
T J Melvin		14	7 00
F H Hicks & Co		14	7 00
Davis & Leigh		14	7 00
J Moorehouse		14	7 00
D W White		14	7 00
J L Adams		14	7 00
J W Brennan		14	7 00
J M Tait		14	7 00
Albert DeGolier		14	7 00
J E Cutting (DeGolier)		14	7 00
Ceres Township.			
C H Smith		14	7 00
Eldred Township.			
G L Sheldon		14	7 00
J J Rice		14	7 00
A T Barden		14	7 00
Young & Barden		14	7 00
B G Spiller		14	7 00
M G Knapp		14	7 00
F D Wheeler		14	7 00
Keating Township.			
A J Otto		14	7 00
Kane.			
C W Bishop		14	7 00
W T Cailer & Co		14	7 00
Robert Lafferty		14	7 00
J D Leonard		14	7 00
George Welker		14	7 00
O D Coleman		13	10 00
Joshua Davis		13	10 00
Ludlow.			
J G & D Curtis		14	7 00
L B Hoffman & Co		14	7 00
Liberty.			
A L Wright		14	7 00
Port Allegany.			
Davis & Simar		13	10 00
M A Lillibridge		14	7 00
Arnold, McDowell & Co.		13	10 00
A F Bard & Co		14	7 00
B Levy		14	7 00
B C Callup		14	7 00
Dolley & Hogarth		14	7 00
C I Medbery & Son		14	7 00
Dolley & Neffe		13	10 00
D C Chamberlain		14	7 00
Lafayette Township.			
J E Butts, Jr		14	7 00
Charles Geary		14	7 00
Smethport.			
McCoy & Reilly		14	7 00
H Hamlin (Hardware)		14	7 00
H Hamlin		13	10 00
Taylor & Young		13	10 00
A B Armstrong & Co		14	7 00
M L Armstrong		14	7 00
Eaton & Sprague		14	7 00
W S Brownell		14	7 00
Restaurants.			
Baker Bros., Kane		8	5 00
L B Bishop, Port Allegany		8	5 00
Ten-Pin Alley.			
E D Slingerland		1	30 00
Billiard Tables.			
S B Sartwell	Smethport	2	40 00
W H Smith	Ceres	1	20 00
E D Slingerland,	Port Allegany	1	20 00
E Mullin	"	2	40 00
N Palmer	"	1	20 00
Sophia Murphy	Kane	2	40 00
J M Tait	Bradford	2	40 00

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Smethport, on Tuesday the 21st day of April, 1874, at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard and such abatements made as are deemed just and proper.

M. N. POWELL, Mercantile Appraiser.
Smethport, Pa., March 20, 1874.

Building Lots For Sale.

SEVENTY-TWO LOTS, 4 x 8 RODS EACH, On Water, Main, King, and North Streets, in Smethport, for sale, at prices from $25 to $100 per lot.

Three of the above lots with houses on them.

SETH A. BACKUS.
March 26, 18 4—4 t]

Wm. S. Brownell use of Wm. Haskell vs S C Hyde } In Common Pleas McKean Co., No. 18 Sept Term, 1873

NOTICE.—B. King the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county to distribute moneys made on Sheriff sale in the above entitled case, will be at the Court House in Smethport on Friday, the 17th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, at which time and place all persons having any claims will appear and present the same.

H. KING, Auditor.
March 24, 1874.

Notice.

A GREY and white heifer one year old came to my premises last July. The owner is hereby notified to come and prove property, pay charges on the same, or otherwise said heifer will be disposed of according to law.

PETER JARVIS.
Kane, Pa., March 10, 1874.

USE AND BEAUTY!

In accordance with the demands of the times, I

M. L. Armstrong,

take this occasion to inform my friends and patrons that now, henceforth and forever,

JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

will be sold at prices to satisfy the most prudent.

Witness my hand and no seal this third day of December A. D. 1873.

M. L. ARMSTRONG.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE Western District of Pennsylvania.

In Bankruptcy.

IN THE MATTER OF AULT & CORNFORTH, Bankrupts, Western District of Pennsylvania, ss: A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of Ault & Cornforth, of the County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged Bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be holden at Kane, Pa., in said District, on the 29th of April, A. D. 1874, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the office of S. E. Woodruff, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOHN HALL,
21 2t U.S. Marshal for said district.

RUBBER PAINT.

THE RUBBER PAINT CO. OF CLEVELAND.

Branch Office and Factory:
506 WEST ST., NEW YORK.

The Best Paint in the World

Any Shade from Pure White to Jet Black

A combination of the purest paint with India Rubber, forming a SMOOTH, GLOSSY, FIRM, DURABLE, ELASTIC, and BEAUTIFUL Paint, unaffected by changes of temperature, is perfectly water-proof, and adapted to all classes of work, and is in every way a better paint for either inside or outside painting than any other paint in the world. Being from one-third to one-fourth cheaper and lasting at least three times as long as the best lead and oil paints.

Be sure that our TRADE MARK. [a fac simile of which is given above,] is on every package.

Prepared ready for use and sold by the gallon only. There has never been a paint offered the public that has become so popular (in the same time) or given as perfect satisfaction as the Rubber Paint. (tf)

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description, also Stone Work for buildings and side walks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN DIGEL.
Smethport, Sept. 29, 1870.

NOTICE!

J. G. Pelton,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, has just returned from New York with his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, Overcoats, Cassimeres and trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles.

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and artistic manner.

11—$6 m

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov 6. 1873

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed, but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

All kinds of

GRAINING

by a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.

Address *Cyrus H. Roth*,
Portville, Catt. Co., N Y

n13v11-6m]

OLEAN AD

HERMAN SCHUETZ,

OLEAN, N. Y.,

Practical Jeweler and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

and a full stock of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE CELEBRATED

Shaffhausen Spectacles.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

carefully repaired and warranted.

ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER.

The above-mentioned goods will be sold cheap at one door north of First National Bank, OLEAN, N. Y.

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

The present session of the

SMETHPORT ACADEMY

will close on

Tuesday, the 17th inst.

The Spring Term will open on

MARCH 24, 1874,

continuing eight weeks.

The rates of tuition will be same as usual —$5 00 for the term. Special attention will be devoted during the Spring term to those branches required to be taught in district schools, for the benefit of any intending to teach during the summer.

B. F. Train, Principal.

OLEAN HOUSE.

J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 250 Guests. Barn room for 200 horses.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power, and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

TREASURER'S SALES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of unseated lands in arrears will commence at the Court House in Smethport on Monday, the eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the following described tracts of land, or a sufficient part thereof to pay the taxes due on the same, be sold, to wit:

Annin Township.

W't	Sub	Acres	Warrantee or owner	Tax
3443		50	Chas Bell	8 70
15		66	Blackman & Rockwood	25 06
15		50	W H Taylor	8 70
		325	J R Chadwick	24 02
2140		50	Benj Stone	8 70
2145		170	do	30 02
2217		50	Pat Blyth	8 70
3145		150	A N Lillibridge	26 10
3146		25	V D Vanderhule	4 40
16 175		25	Benj Taylor	4 40
2343		25	C A Dolley	4 41
		50	Jas O'Donnelly	5 70
15		105	C T Chamberlain	18 32
		25	S Lillibridge	4 41
		25	S B Gleason	2 88
3456		75	J Mahoney	4 62
3435		95	Jas Campbell	5 72
2213		105	E L Simpson	6 33
3443		54	M J Hadley	3 24
2213		72	H A & H O Robinson	4 33
2213		25	H A Robinson	1 52
3450		25	H C Simpson	1 50
2228		100	George Taylor	6 00
		30	Terry Driscoll	1 80
		65	John Kinney	3 92

Bradford Township.

W't	Sub	Acres	Warrantee or owner	Tax
2233		961	Moody Hubbell	167 16
2234		1100	do	191 40
2235		191	do	33 10
334		979	do	170 20
3422		366	do	61 85
3425		748	Erie R R Co	130 15
3426		1040	do	180 96
3427		625	do	160 50
3421		1188 7 10	do	206 62
3428		998 7 10	do	173 77
3420		461	do	80 37
2297		230	John B Lee	40 18
2298		503	do	85 83
4000		96	E Parsons	6 62
4000 2366		104	do	21 40
4235		1100	L D Wetmore	191 40
4336		700	do	121 80
4337		1110	do	191 40
4338		1100	do	191 40
4339		1100	do	191 40
4005		400	A E & G W Paton	69 60
4006		1100	do	191 40
4007		1100	do	191 40
3406 4308		941	do	163 68
3410		1100	Lee & Hopkins	191 40
3347		120	Olean Lumber Co or P T Kennedy	24 24
3443		50	A Prentiss	8 70
4317		1100	C Rathbone & Co	191 40
3360		700	do	121 80
3424		1100	do	191 40
3423		1100	do	191 40
3428		560	do	97 44
3360		400	do	69 60
4063	230	100	Clark and Babcock	17 40
3350	496	104	J E Blair	23 35
do	450	100	Albert Blair	6 90
	160	112	B DeGolier Est	7 73
3342 3341	261 211	200	J P Clark	40 95
	78	67	do	11 60
	106	79	do	13 60
	100	81	do	11 15
		200	do	40 02
		200	John Rutherford	34 80
2101 2247		197	A Whipple	32 49
3318	6	61	Jer Totten	10 79
3328	8	34	Isaac Willetts	3 72
3328	9	90	do	15 67
3328	11	85	do	14 85
3328 4063	12	113	do	19 72
3328 4063	13	103	do	18 21
3328	14	84	do	14 62

Lafayette Township.

W't	Sub	Acres	Warrantee or owner	Tax
2254	86	64	Erie Railway Co	9 29
1246 2254	82	48	do	6 79
3213	119	110	do	15 84
do	116	100	do	14 40
3414	448	49	do	7 10
2377	439	85	do	12 28
3904 3437	435	70	do	10 08
3437	430	100	do	14 40
3904	431	77	do	11 14
do	432	73	do	10 06
3904 3437	401	300	do	43 20
3436 3436	54	83	do	11 81
2264	95	98	do	14 11
2264	99	68	do	9 79
do	92	111	do	15 94
2250 2257	108	108	do	15 55
2255 2253	81	64	do	9 29
2245 1243	70	113	do	16 32
2254 2257		74	J R Chadwick	14 21
3309		93	Joe Bush	17 86
2255 3432		125	G Pott	18 06
2255 3432		624	John Newton	12 00
2266		1100	H H Dent	158 40
2265		1100	do	158 40
3903		1080	do	155 52
3408		1100	G Fox	158 40
3410		1100	do	158 40
3432		520	do	75 75
3438		688	do	99 07
do		100	S V R Watson	14 40
3406		413	do	59 52
3418 3412 3436 3436		360	do	51 84
3412 3410		72	Woodbeck lot G Corwin	13 82
3435 3436		180	do	34 56
2275		810	Lewis Iron Coal	117 99
2270		1050	and Iron Co	151 20
2277		902	do	130 08

C. K. FOSTER, Treasurer.

Smethport, March 12, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office up stairs in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.
15 FRALEY ST., KANE, Pa.
Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Alfred Sturdvelnt.

HAS opened a Barber Shop in the rooms over the Post Office, where he is prepared to do Shaving, Shampooing, Hair-cutting, Dyeing, &c. in the best style of the art. Ladies' hair cut and dressed in the latest style. Splendid bath-rooms are connected with my shop. Also perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., for sale.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand. Burial case and caskets furnished if required.
Bradford, Pa., Dec. 21, 1871.

Bingham Estate.

Robt H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, on any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Treasurer's office in the Court House.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24. 1872. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Estate.

J. E. Olds & S

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on an extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road.
Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1872.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c. WM. SPECHT.
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John K. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in his line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.
CARL SASSE.
Smethport, May 8, 1872.

James D. Otto.

Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, Wagon makers, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing.
Port Allegany, March 28, 1868.

Goodall's PLAYING CARDS.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.
REGATTAS—A Cheap Common Card.
BROADWAYS—A Nice common card.
VIRGINIAS—Fine cellos backs.
GEN. JACKSONS—Cheap and popular, cut backs, various colors and designs.
GOLUMBIAS—[Euchre deck,] colors
GOLDEN GATES—One of the best
Mt. VERNONS—Extra fine, first-class
ASK FOR THE ABOVE—TAKE
Price list on application.
VICTOR E.
N 4

Farm, Garden and Household.

Orchard Management.

To realize the best results from an orchard, we should be careful in the selection of varieties; and a well-drained location should be chosen on which to plant the trees. The distance between the rows should not be so small as to preclude the trees from obtaining their full bearing capacity, and to make it difficult to gather the fruit. Neither should there be too much space. Twenty-four feet each way has been our practice of setting trees, and we find it a suitable distance. If the land is low and flat, the land between the rows should be plowed toward the tree, so as to have the dead furrow in the center, to allow the water to pass off freely. All the sprouts should be kept from the base of the trees, but we have not found it advisable to prune out the heads, as it lessens the capacity for fruitfulness and induces the growth of water sprouts.

All of the fallen fruit should be gathered and made into vinegar, as the profits of the orchards are considerably increased from this source. All fruit should be carefully hand picked, and that intended for market should be assorted and put in clean packages.

Watering Horses Just After Eating.

At a recent meeting of the Formatine Agricultural Association of Scotland, Mr Cassie, V. S, of New Machar, in a paper relating to this subject, truly stated that a full drink of water immediately after being fed should never be allowed to horses. When water is drunk by them, the bulk of it goes directly to the large intestines, and little of it is retained in their stomachs. In passing through them, however, the water carries considerable quantities of their contents to where it lodges in the intestines. If, then, the contents of horses' stomachs are washed out of them before they are digested, they are in a manner lost, no nourishment being derived from them. As was well known, the horse had a very small stomach, and experiments had often been tried which went to prove what he had said. In Edinburgh, old horses had been fed with split peas, and then supplied with water immediately before being killed. It was found that the water had carried the peas from fifty to sixty feet into the intestines, where no digestion took place at all.

Ragged Meadow.

When land is seeded with grass in some parts and bare in others, we know of no better way to get it all into turf, than to sow what there is and mend the naked places. Spread some fine, well rotted manure evenly over the bare spots, and brush or mix with the top soil by using a fine harrow. Then sow grass seeds—red clover, four quarts, orchard grass, eight quarts, blue grass, four quarts, and one quart of white clover to the acre. First mix the seeds thoroughly, then sow, and follow with the roller. A bushel of spring rye to the acre along with these seeds would give shade and protection from the sun's heat. Do this work thoroughly, as soon as the ground is settled, and when the plants are fairly up sow gypsum (plaster), at the rate of one or two bushels per acre, being governed in this by the price and quality, and it will be strange if you do not secure the desired result.

How to Poison Moles.

Put some shelled corn in a vessel, with water enough to cover it, and strychnine in proportion to the amount of corn—about a thimbleful to a quart of corn is sufficient. Mix well and let stand twenty four hours, then put three or four grains in a place in their holes. Where there are trees or stumps it is best to put it around them, as they work around them more than elsewhere. The best time for attending to this is February and March. They commence operations the first warm spells in the spring, and if they are not attended to before corn is planted it is too late. You can generally find the mole at the very spot where you put the corn, or near by, by tearing up the hole, very often they die at the spot.

Breaking Up a Setting Hen.

A friend of ours told us the other day how his wife cures hens of setting, and as it is a very novel way, we will repeat it for the benefit of others who are bothered with inveterate old setters. The lady had a hen that was bound to set, the lady was bound she should not. She would shut up the old hen one day, and when released, back she would go to her setting. Patience finally gave out. Picking up some splinters from the chip-yard (some four or five inches long), she bound them firmly to the hen's legs, leaving only the hip joints in working order. Biddy was outwitted, like the old Dutchman's hen, she would have to set standing up.

Sheep in Orchards.

A correspondent says: "For many years it has been my custom to pasture orchards with sheep at all seasons excepting the spring, when the bark is very loose upon the trees. The common impression, I am aware, is against my practice. For a number of years I pastured only lambs and very old sheep, but now any but old rams in young orchards, they will sometimes injure small trees rubbing with their horns. Fine wooled sheep, as the Spanish and Saxon, are much less inclined to injure trees or anything else than coarse wooled sheep.

An Extraordinary Grape Vine.

"The Lord Raleigh Grape Vine," discovered by Lord Raleigh on landing at Roanoke Island in 1610, and which was then but three inches in diameter, is now one of the largest vines in the world, covering one and a half acres of ground. Its yield last year was forty six barrels of wine, which sold for $2 per gallon. A Scuppernong vine in Terre II county, N C, produces at least one-fourth wine. Its production last year brought the handsome sum of $5,040.

A Wife's Devotion.—Mary Costigan was murdered in Somers, Connecticut, last autumn. She was found with her throat cut, but she lived long enough to make a sworn statement that her assailant was Frank Powers, a negro of the neighborhood. She told a circumstantial story, and nobody doubted the guilt of Powers, who was at once arrested. Subsequent revelations, however, showed that the real murderer was her husband, and that the wife died with perjury on her lips to shield him from punishment for his crime. His trial has just ended in his conviction of manslaughter.

To Keep Lemons.—Housekeepers know how quickly lemons lose their freshness, and rot. A simple and inexpensive remedy is to place them in a jar filled with water, to be renewed every day or two. By this means the fruit can be kept fresh and sound for several weeks.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The death of Charles Sumner was announced in the New York Assembly by Speaker Husted, and in the Senate by Mr Robertson. Speeches eulogistic were delivered by Messrs. Beebe and Col. Spencer. A deficit of at least $58,000 has been found in the accounts of Adolph Rammers, late Tax Receiver of Louisville, Ky, who died very suddenly and under suspicious circumstances. In Peoria, Ill., Thomas Fitzgerald, a drunken wife-beater, literally pounded his wife to death in a fit of drunken fury. Nine prisoners escaped from the penitentiary at Laramie City, Wyoming, by overpowering the guard. The latest dispatches from the Ashantee Expedition state that the British loss in the war was 16 killed and 364 wounded. Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature adjourned on receiving the announcement of Senator Sumner's death. The flags on the State House and city buildings were displayed at half mast.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention nominated Henry Howard for Governor, Charles C Van Zandt Lieutenant-Governor, Joshua M Addeman for Secretary of State, Willard Sayles for Attorney General and Samuel Clark for General Treasurer, all by acclamation. The Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission met in Philadelphia and after a conference with the Board of Finance resolved to continue the vigorous prosecution of the preparations for the celebration in 1876, and that all the steps thus far taken forbid the abandonment of the international character of the exhibition. Marshal Serrano has assumed supreme command of the forces operating against the Carlists in the north of Spain. The caulkers and ship carpenters in Buffalo struck for an increase of pay, or the wages received previous to the panic. The California Assembly passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to invite any person to drink or to accept an invitation to drink liquor at any public bar. The Ohio Constitutional Convention refused 48 to 39 to submit to a separate vote the section allowing woman suffrage, three votes were required to secure such submission to a separate vote. At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Boston Oliver Ames was chosen President and E. H. Rollins Secretary. The report to the stockholders for the year ending Dec 31 1873 gives the gross earnings as $10,[illegible] and the operating expenses at $[illegible].

Ten alarms of fire occurred during one night in Boston keeping the firemen almost constantly on the run, and owing to the severe northwestern wind [illegible] [illegible] unusual [illegible] dangerous. Two of the fires only were serious. Dispatches from Northwestern Iowa report continued suffering among the settlers on homesteads in Osceola, Lyon and other counties in the extreme northwestern portion of the State, caused by the failure of the crops. Election returns from New Hampshire show that Weston will lack about 700 votes of an election by the people.

A man giving the name of Ezra Y. Cooke is under arrest at Providence, R I, under charge of extensive swindling of the hay and grain merchants of New York, Maine, Vermont and elsewhere. Having leased an old building in Woonsocket, he put out the sign "Smith & Cooke," and to this bogus firm consignments of hay and flour have been arriving from several different places. The officers found in the store only an old table and chair. Four car loads of flour from various points have been [illegible].

The Late Chas. Sumner in New York.

In the New York Assembly Hon George M Beebe, of Monticello, from the Committee to draft resolutions on the death of Charles Sumner, submitted the following:

"The Assembly having received with profound grief the intelligence of the death of Charles Sumner, does in becoming recognition of the purity of character, devoted patriotism and noble services of the illustrious deceased, resolve,

"That in his death the nation has been bereft of one of its ablest statesmen, freedom has lost a dauntless champion, and mankind has been deprived of the services of one skilled to direct and strong to strike in the interests of humanity.

"That while we bow in sorrowful submission to the dispensation with which our country has been visited, we rejoice that in the grand achievements of his life, and in the noble record he has left, we have a heritage which will perpetuate his memory forever."

Mr Beebe said:

"Mr Speaker—It has been said that the degree of advancement in civilization and refinement to which a nation has attained is justly indicated by the respect and reverence it pays to the memory of its worthy dead. If this be so, then in no other way can the people of this country more honor themselves than in doing honor to Charles Sumner. Sincere in purpose and earnest in effort, he towered an intellectual giant, foremost among the scholars, statesmen, and patriots of the age in which he lived. It may not be expected that in the career of such a man each individual act will address itself to the approval of his countrymen, but we can with pride contemplate the grandeur of his character, and recognize in him one of those devoted champions of right who, where he considered the line of justice to be drawn, was ever there to plant his foot with firmness and perish rather than recede therefrom a single step, and while we view him in this character, we are impressed that he stands in the history of the world as some illimitable and might strive to make a Paul or an Apollo stand."

Photographs.

Some surprise was manifested when the *Graphic* asserted that unless a man copyrighted his photograph he had no exclusive claim to it. In other words, a man publishes his face by photographing it, and any one has a right to use and sell such photographs so long as they are not copyrighted. This view of the matter has recently been sustained by the English courts, as will be seen by a recent letter in the London *Times*, and it is now the recognized law in England that the ownership of photographs is vested in the photographer, and not in the sitter. Whenever the question is brought before our courts it will be decided in the same way. The idea that a man can scatter his photographs broadcast and still claim the right to say whether this or that illustrated paper shall use them is manifestly an absurdity which no court could venture to uphold.

No Boss.—During Col. Tom Scott's recent visit to St. Louis he was hailed on the street by a little bootblack with, "Boss, have yer boots shined?" The colonel pleasantly shook his finger at him, saying, "My boy, I am no boss." The little waif swung his box over his shoulder, and, eyeing the great railroad king from head to foot, replied, "You're boss of yer boots, ain't yer?"

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

When Mr Fenton introduced the resolution for the Senate to adjourn in respect for the memory of ex-President Fillmore, Mr Sherman, of Ohio, inquired what precedent there was for such action, and said that though he was willing to follow any established precedent, he did not think the example was a wise one. The Chair said the Senate adjourned upon the death of ex-President Buchanan. Mr Anthony, of R. I., said Congress adjourned upon the death of Gen Washington, and it was upon that occasion that the phrase "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" was uttered, and the Senate adjourned.

The Senate appointed a committee of three of its members to attend the funeral of ex President Fillmore.

Mr Boutwell of Mass. presented a letter of the Governor of Massachusetts and resolutions of the Legislature of that State rescinding and annulling a resolution of Dec. 18 1872 relating to army registers and battle flags which were read. The resolutions were those censuring Mr Sumner on account of introducing a bill in the Senate to strike out from the army register and battle flags the names of battles of the rebellion.

Mr Conkling presented a petition of Morton Griswold and other prominent citizens of New York holders of bonded indebtedness of the State of Louisiana stating that the Legislature of that State is engaged in the process of repudiation and praying Congress that the bill introduced by Senator Carpenter be passed or some legislation be had to protect their rights.

When the formal announcement of the death of Senator Sumner was made in the Senate the galleries were crowded. The chair of the late Senator was draped in mourning and a large bouquet of white flowers was placed on his desk. The Chaplain in his opening prayer said: "O Lord our God our Father in Heaven we all do fade as a leaf before Thee. One generation cometh and another goeth and so Thou standest this day to plead with Thy people. Two honored heads lie low and the sighing of sister cities responding in their grief is heard in all the land. The grave must receive its own. We bow in silence and submission to Thy stroke. Christ is our only hope." Senator Anthony of Rhode Island made the announcement in feeling terms. Senator Conkling of New York followed him in a tribute to the memory of the deceased. Committees were appointed to take charge of the remains and escort them to Boston after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A number of members of the House referred in feeling terms to the death of ex-President Fillmore and the House adjourned in honor of his memory. The following resolution was adopted: That the members of this House of which he was a distinguished member hereby [illegible] in honoring the purity of his private character the probity and [illegible] patriotism [illegible] his public career and the grace and dignity which marked the retirement of the latter years of his life.

Mr Albright of [illegible] offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to make a thorough investigation into the facts connected with the Indian contracts. Adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Sumner and Mr Hoar of Mass said: Mr Speaker: The event which the resolutions of the Senate announce fell upon the ear of this House and of the country with startling suddenness. Today wherever the news of it spreads over this broad land not only in this city among his associates in public councils not only in the old Commonwealth of which he was the pride and ornament but in many quiet homes in many a cabin of the poor and lowly there is to-day irrepressible tenderness and profound sorrow. There are many of us who have known and loved him, with whom this event unfits for public duties or for any thoughts other than those of that pure life that faithful public service, that assured immortality. A committee was appointed to escort the remains to Boston and the House then adjourned.

Valuable Discovery.

The *Virginia* (Nevada) *Enterprise* states that a lawyer of that city, named Carson, has made a discovery which should also make his fortune. It says:

"Carson, a few weeks since, by some chance, discovered a mixture, composed of very simple ingredients, which operated like magic upon any kind of grease—as an extractor of grease from clothing or any textile fabric. This fluid was found to possess the property of cutting oil and grease from machinery almost instantly and in a most unaccountable manner. The fluid applied with a sponge to an engine, when covered with grease burned in upon it, clears all away as readily as water would wash away so much mud. This was the original discovery, but in experimenting with it Carson ascertained that by the addition of another ingredient the fluid acquired a new property. This has the power to burnish all metals. A piece of rusty and greasy hoop iron washed with a sponge dipped in the fluid at once assumes the appearance of a piece of highly polished steel. Carson assures us that the fluid contains neither acid nor alkali, and in proof of this has no hesitation in washing his eye with it. He says that the ingredient which imparts a polish to rusty iron is a thing very simple and cheap, and asserts that should he name it, all would wonder that the never thought of making this use of it. The fluid first discovered is now in use at several of our mills, where it is found to be just the thing for cleaning engines and other machinery."

Spring Dresses.

New importations of spring dresses are pongees of two shades, buff with chestnut brown, and pistache green with dark olive. Basques with elaborate tabliers and shirred flounces seem to be the most prevalent style. A new and tasteful design is a basque with the side extended to form a revers the whole length of the skirt, being buttoned down the second side seam, with this there is a horizontal tablier and full panier back with two deep shirred flounces, the basque slopes up shorter behind, and with the revers has the effect of a demi-polonaise. There are many double-breasted basques, some of which are buttoned in the present fashion, but others are lapped only deep enough to require a single button to fasten them, and slope away to show a deep square vest beneath. A pretty ecru pongee has darker brown facings dotted with tiny steel beads. Shirred flounces are the rule on woolen and soft thin silks, such as mohair and pongee.

The Crow.

We have smiled somewhat over an obituary notice of his pet crow printed by a Bellefontaine (Ohio) editor. He was an acute, intelligent, and interesting bird, and he has "gone to the shining shore." He could imitate the notes of the blue jay, the bark of the faithful watch-dog, and, to some extent, the human voice. He had his faults. The women accused him of hooking their clothes pins and of hankering after their hair-pins, but it was universally agreed that he meant no harm. "Beguiled by his captivity of the instinct which guarded him from danger in his natural state, he fell an easy victim to the cruelty of some wanton, and is now beyond the reach of the despicable meanness and miserable cowardice which prompted his destruction!" No doubt he would have been willing to die if he had known what fine things would be said of him in the newspapers.

The difference between a jailer and a jeweler is this: the jailer watches the cells, and the jeweler sells the watches.

Food for the Brain.

A bummer, who does not believe in any temperance movement, thus gives his ideas of whisky: "Whisky," he says, "is food for the brain. Talk about fish being food for the brain, why it's nowhere compared with alcohol! You might eat a quintal of codfish every day from now till the day of your death—which wouldn't be far distant—and your brain would not be a bit larger or more active than it is now; but it would be a sight softer, I reckon. Codfish would never stimulate a man's brain in the world, it is made to stimulate thirst, and it fulfills its mission ever time. On the other hand, you measure your head and drink a quart of good whisky every day for six months or a year, and if at the end of that time your head don't measure from two to five inches more than it does now I'll throw up the sponge and sign the—no, I won't do that; I'll saw my legs off short, and sell myself for kindling wood. Now, you try that some time, just for fun—just to see how the old thing works.

A Second Father Matthew.

Who is there that does not respect the memory of Father Matthew, the great champion of temperance? Innumerable societies bear his honored name, but there is one man who has struck a more sure death-blow to intemperance, and that man is Dr. J. Walker, an old California physician, who has discovered in nature's "meek and lowly herbs," a medicinal "tonic" and gentle stimulant that completely takes the place of the fashionable alcoholic poisons called "tonics," so popular as a compromise between strong drink and cold water, and does away with the mania for drink, and in reality cultivates an involuntary disgust for the same. It even does more. It acts upon the entire physical system, purifies the blood, and produces hale, hardy health. The discoverer of this great medicinal stimulant is surely entitled to the thanks of a whole nation, and it is not extravagant to entitle him "a second Father Matthew."—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK	
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ 12¼ a 12¾
First quality	11¾ a 12
Second	10¾ a 11¼
Ordinary thin Cattle	9¾ a 10½
Inferior	[illegible] a 9¼
Milch Cows	40 00 a80 00
Hogs—Live	5⅝ a 5⅞
Dressed	6⅝ a 6⅞
Sheep	4¾ a 6¾
Cotton—Middling	16⅛ a 16⅜
Flour—Extra Western	6 40 a 6 60
State Extra	6 40 a 6 65
Wheat—Red Western	1 63 a 1 67
No 2 Spring	1 50 a 1 53
Rye	1 04 a 1 05
Barley Malt	2 25 a 2 30
Oats—Mixed Western	62 a 63½
Corn—Mixed Western	85 a 87
Hay—per ton	18 00 a28 00
Straw—per ton	12 00 a17 00
Hops 73s, 25 a 40—'69s	18 a 16
Pork—Mess	14 75 a16 25
Lard	9 a 9¼
Petroleum—Crude .06½.6¾	Refined 14½
Butter—State	35 a 41
Ohio Fine	37 a 39
" Yellow	34 a 36
Western Ordinary	32 a 35
Pennsylvania fine	38 a 40
Cheese—State Factory	12 a 16¾
Skimmed	5 a 14
Ohio	13 a 16
Eggs—State	20 a 21
BUFFALO	
Beef Cattle	5 35 a 6 37½
Sheep	5 40 a 7 10
Hogs—Live	5 12 a 5 35
Flour	7 00 a 9 00
Wheat No 2 Spring	1 42 a 1 42
Corn	76 a 80
Oats	52 a 52
Rye	1 05 a 1 05
Barley	1 80 a 1 90
Lard	10½ a 10¾
ALBANY	
Wheat	1 45 a 1 95
Rye—State	90 a 95
Corn—Mixed	88½ a 90
Barley—State	1 70 a 1 92
Oats—State	58 a 59½
PHILADELPHIA	
Flour—Penn Extra	7 58¾ a 8 25
Wheat—Western Red	1 60 a 1 65
Corn—Yellow	77 a 84
Mixed	73 a 79
Petroleum—Crude	10¼ Refined 14⅝
Clover Seed	7 50 a 9 37
Timothy	3.15 a 3 10
BALTIMORE	
Cotton—Low Middlings	14½ a 14
Flour—Extra	6 50 a 7 25
Wheat	1 50 a 1 85
Corn—Yellow	83 a 86
Oats	57 a 60

An Outgrowth of Other Disease.

Catarrh sometimes exists alone, but it is more frequently a symptom of other diseases, as [illegible] [illegible] the following letter [illegible]:

[illegible], N. Y., Jan 25 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Allow me to give you a brief history of the effect of your medicine called Golden Medical Discovery in my case. I am now in my seventy fourth year and naturally of firm constitution. Within the last few years from over-exercise I have been afflicted with a complication of diseases almost incredible to relate. In the first place Catarrh to a degree that once it seemed that my voice passed out at the ears to which was added its natural ally—Bronchitis, to which at no great length of time were added Neuralgic pains in the head and shoulders and bloating of the lower limbs the most of which was superinduced by a torpid state of the liver. I had the advice of several eminent physicians and tried almost every known remedy for such complaints without relief. A rapid loss of strength and waste of flesh reminded me that I could not long withstand the combined force of disease which was fast bearing me down. I gave up all business made my will had my gravestone placed in position and lettered except date of exit and resigned myself to my couch to await events. Not long after this I saw your advertisement procured your remedies—I am now on the second half-dozen bottles of Golden Medical Discovery—have a good appetite have gained fifteen pounds of flesh—no more talk out of my ears no more bloating of the limbs—can walk two or three miles with ease and feel that you have given me a lease of ten or fifteen years subject however to the ratification of the Court above. That you may live long to do good to suffering humanity is the sincere wish of Your unknown friend,

LUTHER COLL

Oppression after eating, headache, nervous debility are the effects of indigestion. One or two at most of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will give immediate relief.—*Com.*

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be administered to children with perfect success in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.—*Com.*

Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. *Com.*

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

The Greatest Modern Discovery—the discovery of the public that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure a consumptive cough.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—*Com.*

Flagg's Instant Relief has stood twenty years' test. It is warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.—*Com.*

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To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say The Household Panacea and Family Liniment is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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AT THE

World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873, &c.

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2. The Grand Diploma of Honor, recommended by the International Jury for this Sewing Machine only for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.
3. The Grand Medal for Progress, awarded for their New No 6 Sewing Machine, being for *progress* made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only *Gold Medal* for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks *Progress* not from a low level or inferior medal but from a *Gold Medal* the highest award made at Paris.
4. The Grand Medal for Merit, for the development of Needle Industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.
5. A Grand Medal for Merit, for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work, the only award of the kind in this section.
6. Medals for several Co-operators, of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.
7. The Official Report, published by the *General Direction* of the Vienna Exposition signalizes the *supremacy* of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business as follows:

OFFICIAL REPORT, VIENNA EXPOSITION, SEWING MACHINES, &C.

(GROUP 13, SEC 2, B)

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson New York, which alone has brought already over 900 000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.

"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No 6 Sewing Machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a truly pearl stitch.

"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prizes at all World's Expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished."

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NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1873.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New York,

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NEW NO. 6 SEWING MACHINE,

as being "a decided improvement over all other machines in the market and which must revolutionize certain branches of industry, especially in Shoe and Harness Manufacturing."

"BALTIMORE Md October 31, 1873.

"The MARYLAND INSTITUTE has awarded WHEELER & WILSON the GOLD MEDAL for their New No 6 Sewing Machine. Other Sewing Machines received nothing."

"SAVANNAH November 4, 1873.

"At the GEORGIA STATE FAIR a SILVER MEDAL, the highest and only premium for leather Stitching was awarded to WHEELER & WILSON for samples done on their New No 6 Sewing Machine."

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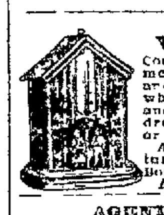

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[From Smith's Pattern Bazaar.]

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1803—Overskirt for different kinds of material. The straight side breadth is the prevailing feature in the new costumes. It is economical requires only 4 yards of 24-inch goods. Pattern with cloth model, 30 cents.

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THIS CUT shows how beautifully a LONG Skirt is changed into a Straight Front Walking Dress by the INSTANT ELEVATOR. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised with the ELEVATOR. It keeps the skirt from the FILTH. IT LOOPS the skirt in a TASTEFUL and FASHIONABLE MANNER. IT SAVES more than TEN TIMES its COST, besides being CONVENIENT, NEAT, and GRACEFUL. It can be changed from ONE DRESS to ANOTHER in LESS than TWO MINUTES.

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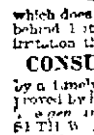

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